

## The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899.

## SOME INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

Scribner's for February contains a most readable article by Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, upon the National Republican Conventions of 1856 and 1860, of which he was a member, being the permanent president of that of 1860. Mr. Hoar has brought out one very interesting fact that illustrates strongly the way in which events of the greatest importance depend upon trifles. The real contest for the Republican nomination in 1860 was, he thinks, between Bristow and Blaine, and Blaine and his supporters had come to understand that when Grant was disposed of the real fight was going to be then. In consequence of this Blaine had gradually come to be in a state of strong irritation against Bristow. The country remembers that when the convention met Blaine had an attack of something like vertigo or somnolence. A friend of Bristow passing his house invited him to go and ask after Blaine's condition. He did it and received what he thought an affront. The facts were telegraphed in cipher to his manager at the convention and communicated to all the Kentucky delegates, who at once took up their candidate's quarrel and refused to vote for Blaine under any circumstances. When Bristow had dropped their twenty-six votes were given to him, and Blaine, who was very popular in Kentucky, but because of his affront to Bristow they were refused him and events drifted into the nomination of Garfield. Surely no more striking illustration of great events being controlled by trifles can be found than this.

Mr. Hoar's analysis of Grant's character is very interesting and, in the main, we think quite just. He gives him credit for entire sincerity and honesty, true patriotism and great devotion to public good. But he freely admits that he fell under the influence of a very bad set of men who led him into some of the very worst acts a President could have committed. But, says Mr. Hoar, "he never wavered in attachment to the doctrine of protection, sound principles of finance and currency and honesty in elections," and for this reason Mr. Hoar thinks he never lost that hold upon the hearts of the people which his career as a soldier gave him.

We utterly repudiate the suggestion that attachment to protection can give any man a strong place in the confidence of the people, but it is gratifying to believe that the man who holds tenaciously to sound principles of finance and currency and to honest elections fixes himself permanently in the confidence of his fellow citizens. We can have no government worth preserving unless both ideas are clung to under all conditions, and yet the Democratic party by its open avowals in one case and by many of its practices in the other seems to wish to proclaim to the world that the true theory of government takes no account of either.

It is a most humiliating thought to a Democrat that Republicans can truthfully boast that their party clings in season and out of season to the proposition that we must have no debased money and that elections must be honest, while the Democratic party puts forward as its fundamental idea now that it will debase the country's money, and a very large part of it bases its whole political action upon stuffed ballot boxes. The Republicans, of course, practice frauds in elections, but it cannot be denied that as a party it frowns upon the practice. But we cannot say that the Democratic party as a party condemns frauds. It is every day losing a great part of its position before the country by ignoring wholesale fraud.

These are most unpalatable statements, but the only hope of cure for an evil is a frank acknowledgment of it.

**A NEEDED LESSON.**

The people of Richmond will now appreciate the conveniences which they have been enjoying. They now realize what blessings are electric cars, telephones, telegraph, railroads, gas and water and the quick delivery, in response

to 'phone message, of coal and wood, and provisions for the table.

"Blessings brighter as they take their flight." We now know what it is to be deprived of our three and four mails a day from the North. We now know what it is to be cut off from the world by the snapping of telegraph wires. We know what it is to have to tramp down town through snow and sleet instead of riding down in a comfortable and rapid electric car. We know what it is to have to walk a mile to deliver a message which usually goes over the telephone as fast as thought. We know what it is to shiver at home, or to go without a dainty meal, because coal carts and delivery wagons are not at our beck and telephone call. We know what it is to be deprived of the luxury of an abundance of water in the house.

The snow has taught us a valuable lesson and one which we shall not soon forget. It was a useful lesson, too. We had become so accustomed to our luxuries that we did not properly value them. It was a philosopher who said that he sometimes wore tight boots all day that he might enjoy the full comfort of slippers after tea.

## THE PRESIDENT'S BOSTON SPEECH.

President McKinley in his recent speech at Boston insisted that the American people had not caught the spirit of imperialism, and that they had no idea of entering upon a campaign of conquest and expansion of territory, but that the Philippines had been by the logic of war thrown upon our hands, and that it was our purpose as it was our duty to set them up in a stable government of their own, giving them as far as we may the benefits of the American system of government.

We have no quarrel with the President upon that proposition. We agree with him that it was out of the question, under the circumstances, to have given those islands back to Spain. To have done so would have been to shirk a responsibility and to leave the inhabitants in a worse state than that in which we found them. Indeed Spain could not have held the island in subjection. She could not do so when she had a navy, she certainly could not have done so after her navy was destroyed and her abilities crippled by her disastrous war with the United States.

The Times has insisted and still insists that the Philippines should be put upon the same footing with Cuba, and if we have correctly interpreted the President's remarks in Boston that is his view. He said:

"Until Congress shall direct otherwise, it will be the duty of the Executive to hold the Philippines, giving to the people thereof peace and order and beneficent government; affording them opportunities to prosecute their lawful pursuits, encouraging them in thrift and industry, making them feel and know that we are their friends and not their enemies; that their good is our aim, their welfare is our care, and that neither their aspiration nor ours can be realized until our authority is acknowledged and unquestioned."

Imperial designs lurk in the American mind. They are alien to American sentiment, thought and purpose. Our priceless principles undergo no change under a tropical sun.

That is a noble sentiment and genuinely American. We can find no fault with it. If the President means to say, and we so understand him, that the United States government is simply to hold these islands until peace and order can be restored and good government established, then give to the Philippines their independence and bid them God-speed. The Times and those who think as the Times thinks upon this subject will be quite satisfied. But while we must give the President credit for entire sincerity, we do not believe that he speaks for his party, that he represents the sentiment of the imperialists. There is a manifest disposition on the part of a large number of American citizens to hold these islands indefinitely, to govern them with or without the consent of the inhabitants, and to make this possession the pretext for a large standing army and an expensive navy, that the United States may pursue, in imitation of the nations of Europe, a policy of conquest, of expansion, of imperialism.

However, we commend President McKinley for his patriotic speech in Boston. From whatever standpoint viewed, both as to patriotic sentiment and elegance of diction, it was an address of which even the President of the United States might feel proud. It was timely and reassuring.

## FELIX FAURE.

President Faure of the French Republic, whose sudden taking off was announced in our columns yesterday, was conspicuous by reason of the times in which he lived and of the stirring events that characterized his administration rather than by any special act of his own. He was a man of humble origin and by his own efforts accumulated a fortune and rose from one position to another until he occupied the Presidential chair. We must conclude, therefore, even though his administration was not brilliant, that he was a man of force, for such success does not come by accident.

The Parliamentary session which opened on January 8, 1895, was a stormy session, the action of the Opportunists and Moderate Republicans in stifling the Panama and other investigations, lest the Republic should be discredited and endangered by the disgrace of some of its prominent men, was the subject of scornful reproaches by the Socialists and Radicals and the government was attacked with ferocity by the leaders of those parties.

President Casimir-Perier was the conspicuous mark for insult and abuse from the Socialist newspapers who insisted in mixing him up in the railroad scandal. The members of the Cabinet, because of the attacks upon them, resigned, but the President instead of accepting their resignation himself resigned his office on January 15th, of that year. The Congress for the election of a new President was held two days later and Felix Faure was elected, with but slight opposition, on the second ballot. He had been identified with the Opportunists but in accepting the office he declared that he ceased from belonging a party in order to become the arbiter of all parties. That it was in that spirit that without distinction of the various shades of Republican opinion he appealed for aid to all the representatives of his country. "We shall always meet on common ground," said he, "in any work inspired by love of country, devotion to the Republic, anxiety for justice and solicitude for the

lot of all fellow-citizens, especially the lowly and humble."

That was a good sentiment and the President seems to have lived up to it, although there were those who harshly criticized him. He had come up from the people and he was always popular with the people, showing himself to them on all occasions, riding on horse-back daily through the streets of Paris and showing entire confidence in the people, although on more than one occasion attempts were made to assassinate him in public.

During his administration he exchanged visits with the Czar of Russia and views of everlasting friendship were pledged, each to other, and an alliance between the two nations formed. It was also during his administration that the island of Madagascar was formally annexed, and more recently occurred the exciting Fashoda incident, which came so near resulting in a clash between France and England.

But the most exciting incident at all of his administration was the Dreyfus case which shook the Republic to its foundation. Our readers are so familiar with its history, that it would be waste of time to review it. Just what was the President's attitude towards the case there is difference of opinion in France. He handled it most gingerly, but during the Zola trials he was accused of having openly patronized General de Boisdeffre and of having identified himself with the military ring of the war department in opposing revision. He was also charged with being the tool or the accomplice of General de Boisdeffre and his associates. One of the newspapers charged him with having ordered General Zurlinden to have Colonel Picquart arrested and with "playing the part of an absolute monarch." The President occupied a most delicate position as between the army and his accusers and it required great skill and diplomacy to steer the ship of state between the two. Indeed, it is said that the strain upon him during the past several years, the anxiety which he felt for the safety of the Republic, was in a great measure responsible for his sudden death.

It is well for France that his death did not occur several months ago when the Dreyfus excitement was on in full force. If so there had been almost certainly a coup d'etat or an attempt at it. It is not certain even now that the Republic will be preserved.

A Paris correspondent writing just after the President's death said that for the next forty-eight hours the Republic would be lying at the mercy of the first man who would seize it, but that the suddenness of Faure's demise prevented the enemies of the Republic from concerting to strangle her.

We have never had much faith in the French Republic. The French have not been trained in that school. They believe in militarism and imperialism, and we doubt not that a large proportion of the French people would love to see the restoration of the Empire. The first step in that direction would be the election of such a man as General Zurlinden as Faure's successor. Events in France during the next several weeks, or months, will be watched by the nations of the earth with keenest interest.

## A RECKLESS CONTEMPORARY.

The Staunton Spectator in discussing the delinquent tax law says, with its usual reckless disregard of facts, that "everybody knows that these penalties were in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases he paid by the poor."

On the contrary our information from the Auditor's office is that "these penalties" have been paid in many cases by those who were amply able to pay their taxes but would not, and in some instances by those who had bought boom lands for speculation. A number of colored property owners were also delinquent, but the poor whites who were delinquent were exceptionally few. The fact is that the poor man is afraid to be delinquent. He is afraid not to meet his obligations because if trouble comes upon him there is too often no escape for him. Therefore, as a rule, the poor man pays up promptly, and it is in behalf of those who do pay promptly that we have insisted that those who are able to pay and will not pay should be made to pay.

This law was not designed to oppress the poor as the Staunton paper would make it appear. On the contrary it was designed to relieve the poor by making all classes of tax-payers shoulder their part of the public burden. No one ever makes anything by oversteating a fact.

Mr. J. Alston Cabell is now in a position to propose the name of J. Alston Cabell, Jr., for membership at the next meeting of the Sons of the Revolution.

The noble old James River never fails to rise to the occasion.

There is nothing poetic about rubber boots, but saving pretty girls from slushy streets helps them mightily.

Wild Bill and Buffalo Bill are able people in the saddle, but old Niagara canal bill is the "rider" most people are noticing now.

The dispatches show that most of the partridges are being fed a charge or two of bird shot wherever a covey is found.

The talk of a threshing machine trust should be taken with the grain of salt.

The veterinary surgeon who is running for the mayoralty of Philadelphia probably has no fear of a dark horse.

Quay will now look for a thaw along the opposition pipes.

The parodists on Kipling's poem remind one of the fits the chappies throw when the Prince of Wales does anything.

The weather men seem to have accepted the theory that the lines between North and South are obliterated.

Bromo Seltzer will have a much more sobering effect after this poisoning case.

They have been unable during this time to find the location of Senator Quay's cut off pipe in the street.

The big over-production of Scotch whisky does not matter, it's the over-supply that makes a man willing to listen to a bag-pipe.

The nearer we draw to Washington's birthday the more ridiculous seems Sherman's comparison of Aguinaldo to him.

A Chicago man killed his brother and then set up the plea that the latter was worthless, but Chicago will punish any

## A TELL-TALE DROP.

## How a Microscope Tears the Mask of Deceit from "Pure" Water.

The microscope is a truthful witness. It cannot be bribed nor bullied nor cajoled. Do you think the goblet of fresh water on your breakfast table is a very type of purity? Look at a drop of it through a microscope, and note the decayed animal and vegetable matter—the thousand forms of pollution and sources of disease.

Are you to stop drinking water then? you ask.

No; but you will do well to mix with it some good stimulant, preferably whiskey. The danger from drinking water is understood by many people, but not always intelligently guarded against. Duff's Pure Malt Whiskey destroys the power for mischief of the germs in impure water. That is its negative value. Its positive usefulness resides in its marked stimulating property, whereby even a system already invaded by disease is aroused to shake off the intruder.

Do not listen to any druggist or grocer who tries to persuade you to buy a substitute for Duff's.

man who tampers with her census like that.

Atlanta has prescribed the limit of the food that may be furnished as a "free lunch," but the booze consuming has not been restricted.

## Up to Date.

Oh, young Lochinvar is come out of the West,  
Through all the wide border his boots were the best;

He stayed not for slush, and he stopped not for snow,  
But he gathered up damself who wanted to go;

And lightly he swung them, this brave Lochinvar,  
Right on to the back of the first trolley car.

One touch of her hand, one word in her ear,  
When they reached the mud puddle the car it was near.

So light to the platform the lady he swung,  
So light on the step behind he sprang.

"Pull on your string, start up your car,  
Takes good boots to do it," quoth young Lochinvar.

## Not So Smooth.

He-I suppose you made quite an impression while skating on the ice to-day?  
She-No; the ice was too hard to make much of an impression.—Yonkers Statesman.

## On Time.

He does not linger long—but then  
His reason is plain.  
For papa banks the furnace when  
The clock strikes nine.  
—Chicago Record.

## Her Song.

Dash—Don't you think Miss Sweetly sings with a great deal of feeling to-night?  
Smash—Yes; she must be feeling pretty bad.—Judge.

## Some Difference.

"Old Miss Sere saw a man under her bed at last."  
"Good gracious! What did she say?"  
"She told him to look out for the plastering. He was carrying the bed down stairs on his head."—Boston Traveller.

## The Future.

"That clairvoyant said she would show me some ghosts of the past."  
"Well—what of it?"  
"I told her I had come there and planked down good money to find out whether I had a ghost of a future."—Brooklyn Life.

## Not Too Nautical.

Publisher—I wish you would write us a good sea story.  
Great Author—But I have never been to sea.

Publisher—I know it. I want a sea story that people can understand.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Wanted to Know.

"What have we stopped here so long for, conductor?" inquired one of the suburban passengers, impatient at the prospect of being late for dinner.  
"We have stopped, ma'am," replied the shivering conductor, with the utmost politeness, "to thaw out a hot box."

## An Apprentice.

The haughty, self-made "self-made man" who boasts of his "self-made" and talks of his achievements every time he strikes a crowd,  
Creates within his hearer's breast not one admiring thought—  
They rather feel inclined to think he did a darned poor job.  
—Denver Post.

## Fills In.

Miss Greene—You sing in the Wesley Street church, don't you?  
Miss Crochet—Yes.

Miss Greene—Then you must know that gentleman over opposite. I have seen him going into the Wesley Street church Sunday after Sunday.  
Miss Crochet—Oh, yes; he fills in the intermission when the choir is not singing. He is the pastor of the church—Boston Transcript.

## Gripman and the Magistrate.

Out in the open car all day.  
The luckless gripman stands.  
He has his cap pulled over his ears  
And mitsers on his hands.

His eyes peer beneath the folds  
Of a lot of woollen bands.

The gripman has a bearskin coat  
That to him closely clings;  
He wears four suits of underclothes  
And a lot of other things.

But still the searching frost creeps in  
And pricks and bites and stings.

According to the law made and provided for them, all

The gripman stand in vestibules  
When weather records fall—  
When the day is done the gripman from  
His car can scarcely crawl.

The magistrate sits before the grate  
Wherein the gas log burns.  
And on his window-ledge are palms  
And rubber plants and ferns,  
And all he thinks about is what  
His capital returns.  
—Chicago News.

## SOUTHERN NOTES.

Selections Here and There from Our Exchanges in Dixie.

Pratt City witnessed an unusual sight yesterday morning about 10 o'clock in the spectacle of a number of citizens of that place fighting a destructive fire with snow balls.

The fire engine, which is generally used in Pratt City on such occasions, was frozen solid and was useless. Water had been frozen in the boiler in order that steam might be gotten up quickly, but somebody had neglected to keep it in the form of water and not ice as the weather got cold. Hot water was poured all over the engine yesterday morning, but it did no good.

There was nothing left for the citizens

to do but to fight the fire with water buckets and snow balls. The former were used as they have been from time immemorial, that is by a bucket brigade. The snow ball regiment, however, was a distinct novelty. A number of boys, houses across the street from the fire, which must necessarily be served to keep the fire from spreading. Whenever flame showed itself on one of the overheated roofs, a volley of snow balls would be hurled in short order. Then the tongs of the fire department would fly through the air, so to speak, which water buckets had not.

Although seven houses were destroyed before the fire extinguished itself, the bucket and snow balls won the day, for they kept the fire from spreading all over the city.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## SALOON RESTRICTIONS.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Feb. 15.—The city council to-night passed an ordinance requiring all saloons to close their places of business at 10 o'clock every night of the week, and to remain closed until 11 o'clock on Monday morning at 5 o'clock. The ordinance was the outcome of the meetings of Sam Jones, the noted Georgia evangelist, who has been here conducting a revival for ten days. It was prepared by the members of the City Pastors' Association. Chattanooga has always been a wide open town up to this time.—Atlanta Constitution.

## BIRMINGHAM'S GROWTH.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 15.—Birmingham's industrial future is being commented on all over the union, and it seems to us that there will be no other city in this state during the present year something like four or more million dollars in various plants. There are said to be several railroad deals in the course of consummation, and should any of them be carried out it would give Birmingham another outlet. If any of the proposed roads are built, another route to the sea would be given, and the export trade, which is being worked now to a great extent, would be assisted wonderfully.—Atlanta Constitution.

## FLORIDA FRUITS.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 15.—It having been demonstrated that the lower east coast is specially adapted to the culture of citrus fruits, J. E. Ingraham, Mr. Flagler's general agent, has made arrangements to set out one hundred acres in oranges, grape fruit and lemons along the line of the Florida East Coast Railway, between Palm Beach and Miami. Locations have been selected, where the soil contains the necessary ingredients, and planting will commence as soon as the stock can be procured.

The display of fruits and vegetables in the northeast storehouse of the Hotel Alcazar is attracting a great deal of attention. The exhibit includes the products of the Bahamas as well as the countries of the east coast. Fruits that are never seen outside the tropics prove of great interest to tourists from the North. The exhibits are renewed every few days, so that everything is fresh and attractive.—Florida Times-Union.

## ALGER HISSED.

Boston Crowds Cried "Beef! Beef!" as He Passed Through the Streets.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—A great crowd greeted President McKinley and his party upon the arrival of their train at Union Depot, Boston, this morning. Governor Wolcott and his military staff were at the station to meet the party. As soon as the introductions and greetings were concluded carriages were entered, and under escort of the First Battalion of State cavalry the party started for the Hotel Touraine, which is their headquarters during their stay in Boston.

While the party was moving from the station to the hotel Light Battery A, stationed on the common, gave the President a salute of twenty-one guns.

Several times during the parade, and amid the general cheering, yells of derision and hisses were heard for Secretary of War Alger.

"What's the matter with Alger?" was shouted as the procession passed along Summer street.

"Yah! yah! yah! Beef! Beef! Beef!" jeered the crowd.

It took Mr. Alger some time to grasp the situation. He caught the drift of the shouting, and his gracious smiles stiffened into a look of cold indifference.

At the corner of Beacon and Charles streets a group of young militiamen stood, with the intention of giving the Secretary of War a salute when he passed. It was apparent from their conversation that Mr. Alger's carriage was abreast of them they shouted out:

"Three cheers for General Miles!"

At several other places attempts were made to start a hiss as Secretary Alger passed, but cheer after cheer from McKinley drowned them.—Baltimore Sun.

## WASHINGTON FEARS FLOOD.

The Great Quantity of Ice in the River Makes a Gorge Probable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—There is a strong apprehension to-day of a disastrous flood in the lower section of the Potomac. The indications are favorable to it. At Great Falls, sixteen miles up the Potomac, the river has risen seven and one-half inches. The coating of ice on the Potomac here is about ten inches, below and to the mouth of the river it is from twelve to fifteen inches and the upper Potomac averages about ten inches of ice. Added to this there are great snow masses that bank up the Potomac. The towns and residents have made preparation for removal and it is even urged to blow up the historic Long Bridge, which spans the Potomac at this point, and to use by four trunk lines of railroads. This always has been a menace to lower Washington as it would act as a dam for an ice gorge.

## A MOTHER'S ORDEAL.

Stands Helpless and Watches Her Four Little Children Cremated.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—A special to the Evening Telegraph from Dubois, Pa., says: "A dwelling at French Run, thirty-five miles east of Dubois, belonging to a woodsman named Carlson, was burned this morning. Carlson was away from home, but his wife and five little children were in the house."

The mother was awakened by the noise of cracking snow and had just time to crawl under her baby and jump from a second story window into the snow. She was then obliged to stand by and witness the death of her four other little ones, thirteen, seven, five and two years, respectively."

Food Scarce in Colorado.

DENVER, COL., Feb. 16.—Although most of the railway lines in Colorado are now open and trains running on them, reports from Kokomo, Robinson and other towns on the South Park line above Canon show a serious state of affairs.

Some of the residents, women as well as men, are leaving the towns, making their way to Leadville on snowshoes. There is nothing to eat in Kokomo but flour, potatoes and some canned goods, and only a few days' supply of the elements. The fuel supply is also almost exhausted.

Railroad companies have begun to arrange for the floods and snowslides that are sure to ensue when the weather becomes warm in the mountains. Gangs of men are at work clearing out obstructions in the canyons, and as soon as the great masses of snow begin to soften they will be dislodged by the use of dynamite, so as to slide into the canyons when no trains are in the way.

The Rossmore Sunk.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The tank steamer Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, which arrived to-day, reports that on February 6th, in latitude 40.33; longitude 62.2, she sighted the British steamer Rossmore, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, in a sinking condition. The Rotterdam took off all on board the Rossmore. The Rotterdam stayed by the Rossmore for sixty hours. Captain Ducausen, of the Rossmore, reported that nine members of his crew had been taken off by the

## DO YOU WANT TO BE WELL AND STRONG LIKE ME?

Then Use Dr. Greene's Nervura—It Gave Me Health and Strength.



Beauty is the dower and the gift is priceless, beauty lies in having a clear eyes and vivacity of expression who are in good health. who are gradually but sure of beauty? Their health

which nature bestows upon woman, Most women can be beautiful, for complexion, velvety skin, brilliant eyes, attributes common to all women. How many women there are today losing their priceless possession has become poor, they are run down, they feel weak and nervous, have headache, poor appetite, indigestion, biliousness, constipation, kidney or liver trouble, back-ache, female weakness, or some other difficulty, which is surely sapping their health and strength and ruining their beauty. At this season, Spring Debility is woman's worst enemy.

A woman's first duty is to regain and maintain her health and beauty. If she gets back her health, beauty will surely follow, for beauty depends entirely on good health. The great health-giver and beautifier for women is Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, for nothing in the world so surely and quickly restores lost health, gives strength and vigor to the nerves, purifies and enriches the blood, and makes women strong and well as Dr. Greene's Nervura. It clears the complexion of that dark, sallow, pale look, removes eruptions, black heads and humors, makes the skin soft and glowing with rose color, the eyes brilliant, the lips red, ins

parting a full, round contour to face and form.

Albeit all it banishes melancholy and restores the lively spirits, vivacity, light, elastic step and exuberant life, energy and enjoyment which constitute happiness to women. Dr. Greene's Nervura does all this because it makes weak women strong and sick women well, and thus prevents them from growing old before their time. It makes them look young and feel young, for it braces women up as nothing else in the world can. Try Dr. Greene's Nervura; you will never regret it. Use it now, for you certainly need a spring remedy, and Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is the best of all spring medicines.

In taking Dr. Greene's Nervura you are using the wonderful prescription and discovery of a famous physician, Dr. Greene, of West 14th St., New York City, who is the most successful physician in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, and who can be consulted without charge, in regard to any case, personally or by letter.

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